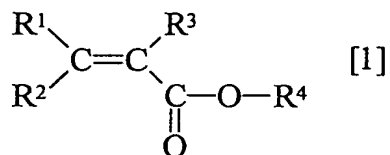


# CLAIMS

1. A compound represented by a formula [ 1 ] :



wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> respectively represent a heavy or light hydrogen atom, R<sup>3</sup> represents a heavy or light hydrogen atom or a methyl group in which three hydrogen atoms are respectively heavy or light hydrogen atoms, R<sup>4</sup> represents a condensed ring group composed of a norbornane ring and a C<sub>5-7</sub> hydrocarbon ring provided that at least one hydrogen atom contained in the condensed ring group is a heavy hydrogen atom.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein the C<sub>5-7</sub> hydrocarbon ring is a saturated hydrocarbon ring.

3. The compound of claim 1, wherein the C<sub>5-7</sub> hydrocarbon ring is an unsaturated hydrocarbon ring.

4. The compound of claim 2, wherein the saturated hydrocarbon ring is selected from the group consisting of a cyclopentane ring, a cyclohexane ring and a norbornane ring.

5. The compound of claim 3, wherein the unsaturated hydrocarbon ring is selected from the group consisting of a cyclopentene ring, a cyclohexene ring and a norbornene ring.

6. The compound of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein 20 % or more hydrogen atoms contained in the compound are heavy hydrogen atoms.

7. The compound of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein 40 % or more hydrogen atoms contained in the compound are heavy hydrogen atoms.

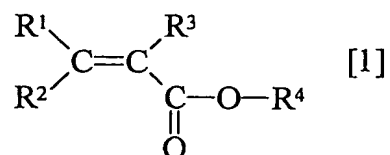
8. The compound of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the total number of light hydrogen atoms contained in the compound is not greater than 15.

9. The compound of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein 10 % or more hydrogen atoms contained in  $R^4$  are heavy hydrogen atoms.

10. The compound of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the total number of light hydrogen atoms contained in  $R^4$  is not greater than 12.

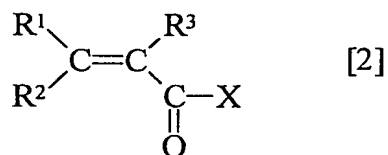
11. The compound of any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein  $R^4$  is a tricyclo[5.2.1.0<sup>2,6</sup>] decyl group, and at least one hydrogen atom contained in  $R^4$  is a heavy hydrogen atom.

12. A process for producing a compound represented by a formula [1]:



wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> respectively represent a heavy or light hydrogen atom, R<sup>3</sup> represents a heavy or light hydrogen atom or a methyl group in which three hydrogen atoms are respectively heavy or light hydrogen atoms, R<sup>4</sup> represents a condensed ring group composed of a norbornane ring and a C<sub>5-7</sub> hydrocarbon ring provided that at least one hydrogen atom contained in the condensed ring group is a heavy hydrogen atom;

comprising reacting an alcohol having a condensed ring group, in which at least one hydrogen atom is a heavy hydrogen atom, composed of a norbornane ring and a C<sub>5-7</sub> hydrocarbon ring, with a compound represented by a formula [ 2 ] :



wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> respectively represent a heavy or light hydrogen atom, R<sup>3</sup> represents a heavy or light hydrogen atom or a methyl group in which three hydrogen atoms are respectively heavy or light hydrogen atoms, and X represents a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group or an alkoxy group.

13. A polymer produced by polymerization of a composition comprising the compound of any one of claims 1 to 11.

14. The polymer of claim 13, wherein 50 % or more hydrogen atoms contained in the polymer are heavy hydrogen atoms.

15. An optical member comprising a region formed of a polymer of claim 13 or 14.

16. The optical member of claim 15, which gives an absorbance at 910 nm being 50 % or smaller percentage of that given by a polymer having a same structure except that all hydrogen atoms are light hydrogen atoms.